

Vol. 1

NEWS FROM THE EAST

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W. W. DRUMMOND, Justice Utah Territory,
Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, Attorney General of the United States, Washington City, D. C.

THE L. D. S. Millennium Star, No. 21, Vol. XIX, May 23, 1857 REFUTATION OF CHARGES AGAINST BRIGHAM YOUNG (From the "Mormon.")

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"Near the 'Sweet Water,' he met Messrs. Kimball and Ferguson. This is about 200 miles West of Fort Laramie, and 300 east of Salt Lake. He heard from them the rumor, and in order to get at the facts, he remained with Mr. Trist, the Indian agent, for several days. The Indians had come into the Fort and reported that twelve of them had attacked Colonel Babbitt while one of his men was away, and after the Colonel had fired his double barreled gun and his two revolvers, one of the Indians crept behind the wagon and tomahawked the Colonel. Frank Rowland and Sutherland were also killed."

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"When at Fort Kearney, Captain Hawley learned that Major Wharney had in his possession the papers (including a draft of \$8,000) and some of his hair. His watch was obtained by a Frenchman, from the Indians. Altogether about eighteen whites have been killed. . . .

3 June 1857

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The Deseret News, May 27, 1857

LAWYERS AND DOCTORS.—After the departure of the company that went with the Governor there were only two lawyers and two or three doctors left in the city. Both of the lawyers have been steadily at work, and all the doctors have been following some useful employment, aside from their profession, but one, and we are sorry to state that he has not been seen, to our knowledge, with either axe, hoe, pick, shovel or spade in his hand for a long time, though he seems to be busy every day.

The Deseret News, June 3, 1857

THE EASTERN MAIL, arrived on the 29th ult., having left Independence on the 1st of May, and much credit is due to Mr. John Murdoch, conductor to Laramie, and to Mr. O. P. Rockwell, conductor from that point to the city, for the perseverance, prudence and energy displayed in the transportation of so large a mail in such good time and condition, especially at a time when the east half of the route was nearly destitute of forage and grain was scarce and high priced. This is the first mail from Independence since the 13th of Nov. 1856, and of course the 24 sacks now brought contain much printed matter long since out of date. The contents of one sack were slightly damp, but in no wise injured, the carriers having crossed a swollen stream under the impression, from their appearance, that the sacks were waterproof, which is not the case, a fact that it will be well to keep in mind. . . .

THE EASTERN MAIL, under charge of Mr. A. O. Smoot, left on the 2nd inst., schedule

time, and as the route is now becoming well supplied with men, vehicles and animals in goodly number and of the right kind, it is but reasonable to expect that this mail during the term of the present contract will be faithfully and punctually transmitted.

THE L. D. S. Millennium Star, No. 35, Vol. XIX, August 20, 1857

Historian's Office,
Great Salt Lake City, July 1, 1857.

Dear Brother— . . .

By the arrival of the May mail, we learned of the agitation of the public press in the United States, pertaining to Utah—her Governor—and the Saints. Never at any former time have we witnessed a more universal bitter feeling against "Mormonism" than at the present. Governor Young thinking the working bees of Utah would not take time to read what the public press say in relation to them and himself, set apart Sabbath, June 14th, at 8 a. m., to have some of the most rapid articles read to the Saints in this city and vicinity; and had two of our best readers employed for the occasion, who read alternately from 8 till nearly noon, the loathsome trash which the corrupt press of the United States had given birth to. It was, indeed, novel, however, to hear the Governor propose such articles to be read; seeing they were mostly aimed at his private and public character; this, however, only shows the consciousness he possesses of the rectitude of the path which he treads, and the confidence he has in the people whom he leads. . . .

Yours truly,

WILFORD WOODRUFF.

A NEW GOVERNOR

July 11, 1857.—Alfred Cumming of Georgia was appointed Second Governor of Utah, to succeed Brigham Young. He spent the following winter with Johnston's army at Camp Scott (Fort Bridger.)

THE L. D. S. Millennium Star, No. 38, Vol. XIX, September 19, 1857

ANOTHER SHOT FROM THE MORMONS (From the "St. Louis Republic," July 26.)

The leading men in Mormonism do not intend, it would seem, that their assailants shall go unanswered; and, accordingly, they have sent forward to the Government at Washington duly authenticated documents, which, if true, must make some parties feel very awkward. We do not feel at liberty to withhold the following, which has the official seal of the United States Court at Salt Lake City to make its authenticity, and which has been communicated to us for publication:—

"Great Salt Lake City, U. T.

"To Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, Attorney-General of the United States, Washington D. C.

"Sir—My attention having been drawn to the letter of Justice W. W. Drummond, under date of March 30, 1857, addressed to yourself, tendering his resignation as Associate Justice for Utah, wherein my office is called in question, I feel it incumbent upon me to make to you the following report. Justice W. W. Drummond, in his "fourth" paragraph, says, "The records, papers, &c., of the Supreme Court have been destroyed by order of Governor B. Young, and the Federal officers grossly insulted for presuming to raise a single question about the treasonable act."

"I do solemnly declare this assertion is without the slightest foundation in truth. The records, papers, &c., of the Supreme Court in this Territory, together with all decisions and documents of every kind belonging thereto, from Monday, Sept. 22, 1851, (at which time said Court was first organized,) up to this present moment, are all safe and complete in my custody, and not one of them missing, nor have they ever been disturbed by any person."

"Again. In the decision of the Supreme Court, in the case of Moroni Greene, the which decision was written by Judge Drummond himself, I find the following words: 'That as the case for which Greene was convicted seems to have been an aggravated one, this Court does remit the costs of the prosecution, both in this Court and in the Court below.' Greene was provoked to draw a pistol in self-defense, but did not point it at any one. He was a lad of 18 years old. Much feeling was excited in his favour, and he was finally pardoned by the Governor upon a petition signed by the judges and members of the bar of the United States Court, the Hon. Secretary of State, and many of the most respectable citizens of Great Salt Lake City."

"Again. In relation to the 'incarceration of five or six young men, from Missouri and Iowa, who are now (March 30, 1857) in the Penitentiary of Utah, without those men having violated any criminal law in America, &c.' This is an utterly false statement. But I presume he alludes to the incarceration, on the 22nd of January, 1856, of three men, and on the 29th of January, 1856, of one more. If so, these are the circumstances: There were quite a number of persons came here as teamsters in Gilbert and Garrish's train of goods, arriving here in 1855, after winter had set in. They arrived here very destitute, and at that season of the year there is nothing that a labouring man can get to do. Some of these men entered the store of S. M. Blair & Co. at various times in the night, and stole provisions and groceries. Some six or eight of them were indicted for burglary and larceny;

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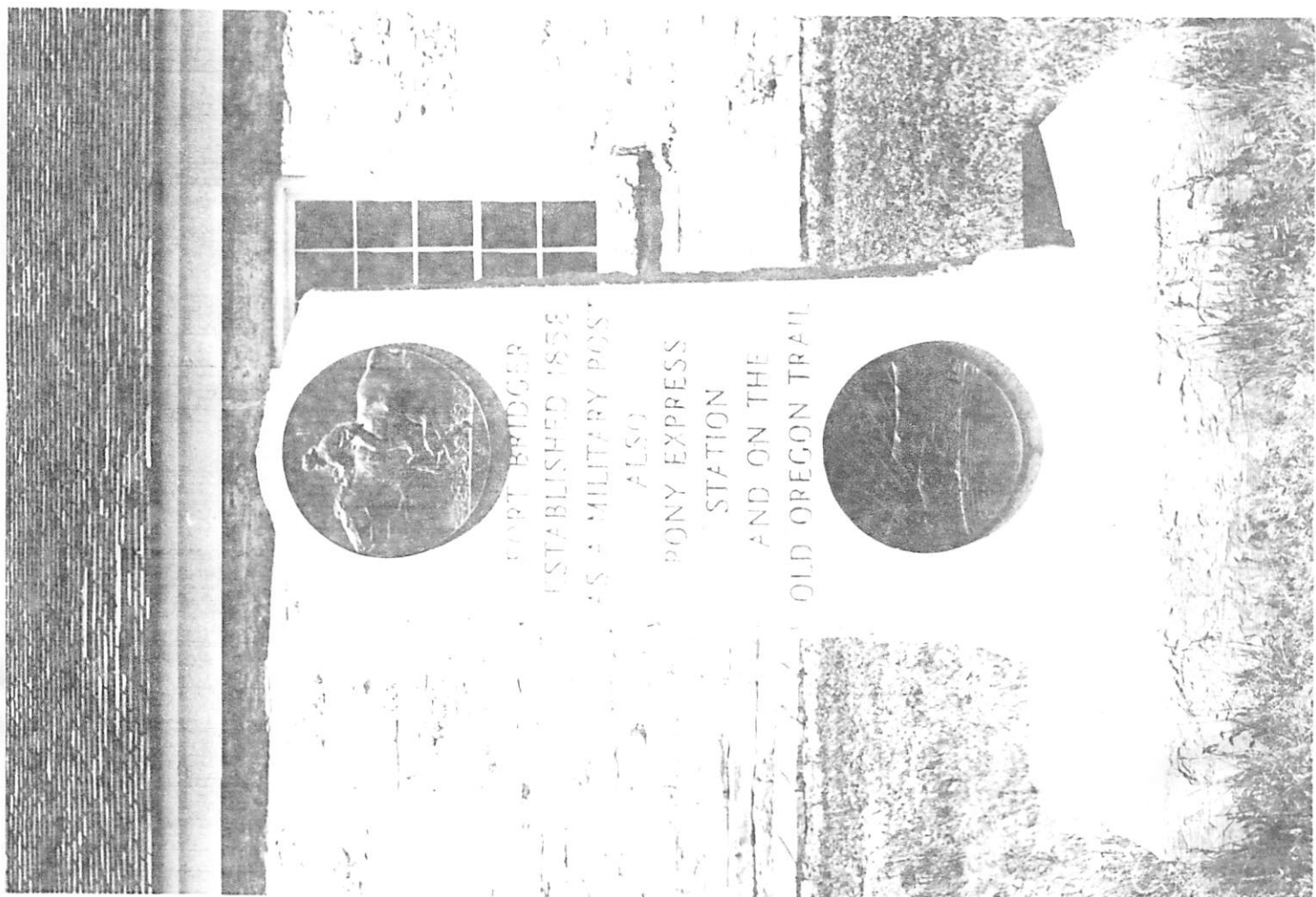
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Pony Express

Family History DOCUMENTATION

Age	Date	Fact	Document or Source of Information
		<p>Pony Express 3 Apr 1860 to 24 Oct 1861</p> <p>Early in 1860 a new development in continental communication began with the Majors, Russell, and Waddell freighting company's decision to establish a pony express across the Rockies and demonstrate that mail could be carried from St. Joseph, Missouri, to the Pacific Coast in eight days. In March 1860 the following advertisement was printed:⁵</p> <p><i>To San Francisco in 8 days by the Central Overland California Pikes Peak Express Company. The first courier of the pony express will leave the Missouri River on Tuesday, April the 8th at 5:00 p.m. and will run regularly weekly thereafter, letter mail only. Point of departure on the Missouri River will be the telegraphic connection with the East which will be announced in due time. Telegraph messages from all parts of the country.</i></p> <p>The pony express was a remarkable success in performance although it proved to be a financial failure. It operated from 3 April 1860 to 24 October 1861—less than nineteen months. Such a service during this early period of the Civil War was important however, bringing the far west and its treasures closer to the union. It also hastened the coming of the telegraph and the railroad. The pony express route ran between St. Joseph, Missouri, and Sacramento, California. From St. Joseph, Missouri to Fort Bridger the route followed much of the Oregon Trail, and from Fort Bridger the route led into Salt Lake City,</p>	 <p><i>The pony express rider is the symbol of western courage and adventure.</i></p>



Monument at Fort Bridger commemorating the pony express and Oregon trail.